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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IN THE EVICTORS' WAKE.

Scenes at the Evictions now on Progress in Ireland.

HIGH FREIGHT CHARGES.

SEE JURY COMMISSION BILL.

OPPOSE GROVER'S COMING.

SCORING THE COMBINE.

THE SIX JUDGESHIPS.

BY THE COURTESY OF THE CONVENTION IN ASHLEY HALL.

The Judicial Conference Being Used to Organize Pathway for Mr. Evans—Employes of the Board Have Universal Pledge of the Work—The Socialists' Fight Against Mr. Crouch—Arena, English, and Webster and Savage Wards' Contributions—Active Work of the Committees.

The Democratic Campaign Committee met yesterday but did not select any one to fill the place made vacant by Frank Baker's refusal to accept. Leading members of the committee explained that the Democrats may not believe the election to be official any, and under the circumstances nothing would be done in the line of the ticket until one week of Mr. Baker's declination, and one week was not about it at the meeting, and as it is now too late to get the names off of the two tickets sent to the field. The fight Monday will apparently be between Evans, Crouch and Tilden, and Evans and English. The big fight of course is on the former, and naturally enough the Democratic vote can be counted against him. There are all sorts of estimates as to the vote to be cast, Undoubtedly a record for vote lights, but in the light of the Democratic split the former will bring out a heavy vote on their part, which will be cut to that a correspondingly heavy vote on the other side, with many indications of much the same result as at the spring election. The vote will be heavy even by noon, so, for a heavy vote Monday.

Party Electioneering Methods.

Mr. Evans has made an impression in other Democratic wards in Chicago. For the first time in the history of the city an effort has been made to lay the machinery for the distribution of election tickets. Each Democratic worker was provided with a long, narrow envelope, containing a ballot for Evans, a ballot for Crouch, and a ballot for Tilden. In addition to the Democratic tickets, each envelope contained a ballot for Mr. Evans as a candidate for the Republican and Democratic nominations for the Supreme Court and a ballot for Mr. Evans as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Appellate Court. The envelopes were distributed by the workers in the wards, and the voters were instructed to vote the tickets in the envelopes. The Democratic workers were also instructed to vote for Mr. Evans for the Appellate Court, and to vote for Mr. Evans for the Supreme Court. The envelopes were distributed by the workers in the wards, and the voters were instructed to vote the tickets in the envelopes. The Democratic workers were also instructed to vote for Mr. Evans for the Appellate Court, and to vote for Mr. Evans for the Supreme Court.

Socialists Fighting Crouch.

The Socialists are making a fight against Crouch. They have issued a circular in which they say: "Crouch is a corporation lawyer, and has been employed by the Chicago City Railway Company in its fight against the people. He

TAKING DEFINIT SHAPE.

THE LATEST QUESTION OF THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

DOWNED THE DETROITS.

CHICAGO CROWD GROW THEIR MITTS AND PLAY BALL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of a Well-Known Pioneer.

Catholic Veterans.

Narrow Escape from a Lynching.

Sunday Closing.

MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENT NEWS.

Tommy Warren Accepts Jim Hale's Challenge.

Progress Made with Base Scratches.

Office Business to Meet Shrunk.

Cardiff and Silver Plate.

Millionaire Builder Gets Himself.

How the Chinese Restriction Act is Evaded.

Smugglers Foiled on Saturday's Complaint.

Fatally Injured His Employer.

Suicide and Murder.

Gambling Exposures.

Fatal Fight Between Two Negroes.

Fatal Fight Between Two Negroes.

Fatal Fight Between Two Negroes

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

Brotherhood Banks are reported along the Union Route in Austria.

Georgia banks will close Monday on account of the judicial election.

Governor Fairfax Downs and Surgeon Wilson are to meet at Canton this week.

Cattle killed from New York on his route Saturday averaged 1,400 pounds.

Cleveland Democrats will represent the Party during the Queen's jubilee celebration in London.

The evidence at Dublin, Ireland, confirms Crokism between the people and the officers quite fully.

Mrs. Cockcroft, the New York Police Gazetteer of the badness, was reportedly murdered to be hanged.

Canada and Austria will take no action regarding the Czar's views restricting the rights of foreigners in Russia.

The International Sunday-School Convention, in session in this city since Wednesday morning, adjourned yesterday.

Frank Buchanan returns to the Borough de Brit, in Brighton, who had returned to work here again goes out on a strike.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris has pronounced in favor of the objections of M. de Lesseps to the using of locks in the Panama Canal.

The Pacific Railway Commission will meet in Omaha June 20. Mr. Litler will, however, conduct an inquiry at three City prior to that date.

Gen. Lewis Baldwin, of Allegheny City, Pa., will probably be chosen as the new Civil Service successor to engineer of the Schuylkill River Railway.

Railroad men's officers report the National Grit and confidence at Washington as successful from a military standpoint while according of a failure as a representative of the Political ability.

Young men reckon that Buffalo Bill's Cowboys Commanding will interpret the law under which it fills up propelling roads to make special rates to points where there is water competition.

At Philadelphia Robert G. Hall fatally shot Mrs. Lillian Brown, wife of an actor, and then shot himself and not the former. The two had been living together and had quarreled. At Evansville, Ill., John Connolly fatally shot Mrs. Anna Hubbard and then himself and not the former.

A warrant of the United States Supreme Court is in effect that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, is to be the person to revise the proceedings in court-martial cases where dismissals are involved, and that the power cannot be delegated to the Secretary of War or any other person.

Negotiations between the Russian Minister of France and a syndicate of European bankers, headed by the Rothschilds, have resulted in an agreement for the conversion of the Russian Credit Foncier Bonds in into an exchange bearing 4½ per cent. This is the prelude to a similar conversion of all the Russian debts.

A vigilance has been sent to 1,000 representative members of the Wesleyan Church in England asking their opinion of the Government's Irish Coercion bill. Sixty-nine per cent of them who received the circular condemn the measure outright, while a majority of the others appear to be but refuse to "go on paper" in opposition therewith.

Contracts at New Caledonia, South Pacific Ocean, are being likened with the understanding that they must not write in any English or French colony, and as a consequence they are calling for the Frenchmen, the last Parliament now having a proposition before it to vote $1,000 to assist their passage. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Department of State.

A. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade states that the most important fact of the week is the large absorption of money by the Treasury. Loss to end of the Interstate law, pending the decision of the commissioners as to a continuance of suspension. Reports are cheering as to crops, business, collections, and the supply of money. There were 194 failures in the United States and Canada for the week, a decrease of twenty-five from the preceding week. Failures are steadily decreasing throughout the country, especially in the West.

The local money market remains and rates firm at 6 @ 8 per cent. Investment securities tend to better demand. New York exchange was stronger at 60 to 70 cents discount. Sterling bills were quiet steady. Wall street called a 60-day bill by Jenny Gerlach. The Chicago produce markets were generally strong, with a fair volume of trading. A good many shorts in from wheat were filled at 78 cents, short ribs were the subject of a special bull movement, and it was reported that the free purchases of corn was due to a desire to hold it here for the purpose of preventing the receipt of wheat, which is now coming in from Duluth and other points by the Minneapolis. An engagement with Chicago-path stood unusually easy, last 10 cents higher, cents 20c cents higher, July wheat 1c cent higher, corn 2c cent higher, oats and rye steady, barley firm, and flax quite easy.

Mr. Chadwick has been on the bridge, the speech of the Central Union conference in Birmingham Wednesday destroys all chance of his enjoining the Liberal party. It was an open declaration of war against that organization. This cannot be less found on him no doubt by the Conservatives who talk of the Chamberlain. They have been willing to make concessions to Parnellites. They would not stand a point to please Chamberlain. The proposal of the latter to form a third party is but an empty threat. There is no room for such an organization. It would be a most hasty affair in which the Chamberlain brothers would dominate. Harrington will be a few years succeed to Gibbs in the House of Lords and join the Tory party. Gladden will frequently quit and work with his own allies. Mr. Bright's usefulness as a public man seems to be at an end. A family faction will not survive many years. The liberal proposals for Ireland consisted in the resolution favoring the largest possible extension of local government to Ireland, subject to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament and protection of the Protestant minority, will attract few supporters. Genuine Liberals do not want any tinkering with home rule. Genuine Tories will not consent to any concessions to the Irish. The sensible the home Rulers will be free.

THE MORNINGS-PAPER STORY.

No one who has carefully followed the evidence of The Schneider and Architect Paper as presented in the Criminal Court in this city during the progress of the McDonald-Kitzgrig trial will hesitate any longer to agree with the public press of this city that there has existed in Cook County, under the auspices, with the connivance, and through the instrumentality of the County Board, an infamous conspiracy for the wholesale plunder of the taxpayers, and that the principal agents of the thieves have well paid, with but scanty officials whose sworn duty it was to protect the people's interests and enforce economy in the conduct of the county's business.

Schneider, who was the working wheels, inasmuch as every audited transaction which history has detected and exposed, swore positively that the proceeds of him to him in the shape of the money proceeded from a county employe. The evidence under which he was permitted to share in the swag was that he should divide with two county officials and the books (Commissioners, Dalen in words language, it was that he should "put up 40 per cent for the boys" (meaning the Commissioners) and "do the fair thing" with the two county officials—that is, divide the balance of the plunder with them. Schneider stuck to his story through a searching cross-examination. His books, bills, and the duplicate warrants strongly corroborate the narrative. Dalen's testimony Wednesday and Thursday confirms it in almost every particular.

The evidence of the architect will at first glance seem to be more important than Schneider's. It was given in better form. It made plain some of the obscure passages in the hasty contractor's story. It brought the guilt more nearly home to the chief conspirator. It fully established the theory of agency. Dalen took his instructions from Warden Kitzgrig, believing no doubt that the latter was authorized by a majority of the members of the County Board to act for them. Dalen had been employed by the Commissioners for a number of years. He knew that Kitzgrig was not giving directions without authority. He made the plans for the improvements and reports at the Dorcas School on Kitzgrig's order. The County Board ratified Kitzgrig's instructions by adopting the Dalen plans and formally advertising, Kitzgrig and the other contractors to proceed with work on them. It did not matter that the so-called improvements were not necessary and that the money was in the range of bankruptcy. The "boys" wanted the 40 per cent and their agents wanted the "fair thing." So the work progressed. Dalen protested against the form of the bills and against the extravagant charges. He was told it was "none of his business." All he had to do was to "O. K." the bills. If he did not do it he was told "somebody else would." The instructions to those points came to him from "outside the sources." Incidentally he will have it was his custom to attend the board meetings that he might O. K. such bills as the "boys" were interested in. These were ready for him on the committee room's desk. His instructions was to hand it down to operations. When he complained to the Chairman of the board concerning the nature of these transactions, their "accustomed form," and the outrageously extravagant amount charged to the county, that functionary will him:

Dalen had been complaining that more work was being charged for than was done. The judicious Kitzgrig gave his instructions as to the quality of the work, of which Dalen did not complain. Kitzgrig was utterly obscure as to quantity and cost. He knew that "the boys were hard after" Dalen, though, and the, too, at a time when the fortunes Chairman was overlooking the honest and economical tendencies of the heart.

Indeed, every official seems to have been aware of the character of these transactions. The committee clerk was careful that Dalen should O. K. the bills. The Sanitary Board engineer was desirous that Dalen should have the views according to Kitzgrig's instructions. The account of the meetings appears to have been at least as much on the real value of the work done for the county as of the goods supplied. Twenty per cent of the gross gross of the Schneider's work was to go to the "boys." It is safe to say that 20 per cent more went to make up the "fair thing," which was to be divided among "Pat," the "partner," and the agent who got the bills O. K.'d." The public depravity revealed by the evidence would have been astonishing had not the newspapers prepared the people for what was coming.

OUT OF WEDLOCK.

Six days months ago it was extensively reported that a large grain was engaged in growing wheat on 11 dollars and 6 pence per quarter on the great Salt lake in the Quayside Valley, which is in the Manitoba region. That price is equal to 70½ cents per bushel. It is said that 5 per cent on the capital was secured by omitting that account to such quarter that was produced. The latest information in regard to the deal here is that it has been placed on sale. Either the estimates of profit were manufactured to obtain the stock to be worked at the intervention of builders or a spirit of 6 per cent does not satisfy men who at this moment are making to lend their money for more than 1 per cent on the street in London.

It is within the memory of some readers that a still corner rock has been named as the seat of wheat raising in the Red River Valley in Dakota, 40 cents per bushel being stated to have a moderate margin of profit. Deposit of the first claim may not follow in fields of the latter, though conditions are much more favorable near Fargo than in the neighborhood of Winnipeg. The Canadian account is no short that large quantities of wheat is secured to become visible boxes every year before the grain has had time to mature, which is not the case a few hundred miles further south. The future of the more northern experiment at least proves that the area on which it is possible to raise 40-cent wheat is not an

THE MORNINGS-PAPER BILL.

The two first bill of New York and the Chamberlain Fast bill of Illinois were passed about the same time. Gov. Oglesby had no hesitation in signing the one presented to him, but Gov. Hill was sorely exercised over its counterpart, and finally concluded to let it become a law without his endorsement, by filing a memorandum which concluded with the promise "to act upon future legislation of this nature in such manner as the legislation of coming years may prove to be most conducive to the public welfare." The Illinois bill (except as into effect suitably), but the New York law became operative at once, and the first trains of its practical workings have already been picked and gathered by the New York World, which become a witness in the proceeding in that city under the new law. Notwithstanding the amount of the act to secure undreading and pocketing in two and ten pounds, the World reports no less than eight establishments, giving names and exact locations, which are open and serving a drink daily all the time. The police of the city do not seem to have heard of the law. The Word sums up the situation thus:

Our Union law will go into effect the second week of the regular Washington Park meeting, but when the Chicago policemen will be firing their harmless bullets at the heads, and does we shall see if the open and flagrant violation of the law will be stopped. The legislative fun during a great pull becomes betting under a cut and behind a fence involves a grave question of necessity, as the solution of which the police and courts of the two principal cities of the continent will take important responsibilities. Some not fashionable notions about the sanctity of an oath before the law—the criminal code to include—are liable to require revision.

GRAND JURY, EXTENSION OF TIME.

Despite the complaints against the Interstate Commerce act and the practically wrought by alcohol and assessment companies in attributing to the law harsh commission-evading acts from its persecutors, the people in the Western States have acquired a tolerably clear understanding of the facts and appreciation of the exact character of the "combine" entered into by the chief carriers of the Northwest. The great thoroughfare between the Chicago-Minneapolis and the Chicago-Omaha roads makes the entire matter too clear for dispute.

The mere comparative cannot from reading matter from Chicago to Omaha and northwest to Minneapolis and southwest to Kansas City. The cost of a load between the terminal points on any of these lines is practically the same, but the actual charges demanded are strangely unequal. While the rate from Minneapolis to Chicago is 7½ cents on grain and flour it is 15 cents per 100 pounds from Omaha and Council Bluffs, or more than three times as much on one branch line as on another, the service rendered being exactly the same. In one case, however, the roads not only have to meet water competition but are invited to a position of parity among themselves, while in the other they are able to strike at a policy of cutting off a certain strip of territory from the Chicago market in order to retain the privilege of plucking the intermediate fairies. (1 cents 6 the roads that profit to a 7½ tariff from Minneapolis they might do the same on shipments from Omaha at a the rate of something over 5½, but that would involve giving at less points a proportionate share of the profit. Rather than do this, however, a line has been devised to surrender the trans-Missouri River grain entirely, "divvy" it off from the Chicago market, and restore harmony on the long-haul for all it will bear. Before the Grand rate on grain from Omaha to Lake Michigan (5 cents as well as 6, per 100 pounds, 5 is prohibitory), a rule of the harmony of Nebraska, Kansas, Southern Dakota, and a portion of Minnesota from Chicago and Milwaukee, but it serves to the roads the power of taxing from shippers to the extent of drawing from not they suggest from weakness.

Iowa is getting different of the railroad conspiracy to break down the operation of the Interstate act. Illinois farmers want Chicago over here governed by State law, while Minnesota enjoys the advantage of peculiarly effective competition between the various themselves as well as with the water lines both to Duluth and Chicago. What it does the farmers may still want cheaper transportation to the interest of speculators, with only an indifferent leaning on the welfare of the whole and the orphan. Low quotations in this and other markets for the last three years have brought into the export movement only a fifth which was produced in excess of the home consumption by our unprecedented crop of 1884, which was probably much more than the 2,000,000 bushels effected by retirement. They have been heightened by an abundant and encouraged by a prodigious yielding of such figures as those above noted, with the statement that the providence of employment on the farm has reduced the cost of cereal subject to a much less amount than the grower is willing to admit. To conclude this data would be to assume the inference that anything above 70 cents per bushel for wheat in this market will be withdrawn in the future, except in times of actual scarcity. To deny it is to leave room for the belief that the recent advance in prices may not be the result of an error or the miscalculation of one, though it does not for the report figures above which they may be said to be inflated. The fact that the soldiers of wheat at other points are willing just now to sell at considerably less money than is asked in Chicago only, perhaps, is accepted as a sign that the reaction has carried the market here a little too far in the reverse direction. But if so, it will right itself before long, and that is the case of the men who are engineering the movement as end are of them unfortunate enough to be caught on the short side.

The current pressure in this market is to-day tremendous in one respect. It is leading to any abandonment at the time of year when it would be more consistent with the theories of things to empty bins in readiness to receive the proceeds of a new crop. It does to us mind from the situation of the near future, as are threatened, the movement of the new wheat following such harvest will necessarily be around this city, except that which comes here for mere transfer to rail or vessel. The accumulation may be at this point not only for but the most small fraction may ever turn a subsequent season, as has been the case on more than one occasion previously. Even for the state of affairs it may be said that the surplus must be held somewhere till wanted for break, and that there is no better place than Chicago in which to make the reserves of food to meet the East and the Old World. It will be a benefit of no mean order to the farming community of the West if the present speculative movement ends in a permanent lifting of quotations from the rough in which they remained for three years, and some little discomfort, or even loss, will be much more than offset by the valuable features of the change.

THE STAR-ROUTE BILL.

The two first bill of New York and the Chamberlain Fast bill of Illinois were passed about the same time. Gov. Oglesby had no hesitation in signing the one presented to him, but Gov. Hill was sorely exercised over its counterpart, and finally concluded to let it become a law without his endorsement, by filing a memorandum which concluded with the promise "to act upon future legislation of this nature in such manner as the legislation of coming years may prove to be most conducive to the public welfare." The Illinois bill (except as into effect suitably), but the New York law became operative at once, and the first trains of its practical workings have already been picked and gathered by the New York World, which become a witness in the proceeding in that city under the new law. Notwithstanding the amount of the act to secure undreading and pocketing in two and ten pounds, the World reports no less than eight establishments, giving names and exact locations, which are open and serving a drink daily all the time. The police of the city do not seem to have heard of the law. The World sums up the situation thus:

The anti-race bookies, themselves, which had their inception in the organization of the Citizens' Association, and which have since been under the ban of the police on the ground that they were gambling institutions, are now under the shadow of Harrison's authority as Chief Executive. There is no more betting than in the times when the Citizens' Association was in power, and the bookies are not compelled to go to the rear. The police of the city do not seem to have heard of the law. The World

THE HEALY TRIAL.

[Staged Attempt to Bribe Jurors by Friends of the Accused.]

NEW YORK, June 5.—When the Court of Oyer and Terminer opened this morning for the trial of John Henry there were many more jurors in the box than yesterday. Justice Barnard [illegible] Martin today overthrowing the [illegible] and ordering more to be summoned [illegible] of the jurors in this case, and that the reason for excusing Mr. Kilbreth and Mr. Caldwell. He also overthrowing the objection of the defense to excusing Mr. Smith, on the first ground, [illegible] the State Militia, and [illegible] the latter will [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. Smith's case. [illegible] Mr. Smith [illegible] Mr. Healy [illegible] Mr. Smith [illegible] Mr. Healy [illegible] Mr. Smith [illegible] Mr. Healy

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

ARRANGED IN THE CONSECUTIVE ORDER OF THE STATES TO CHICAGO.

Investigating the Mysterious and Fatal Brass Shower in De Witt County, Ill.—A Young Man Pushed from a Train and Badly Injured.—Murder and Suicide in Grundy County.—A Lumber Partner Kills His Wife and Then Himself.—Death-Bed Marriage at Harvard Due to Indiana.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE TRIBUNE.]

THE MYSTERIOUS BRASS RAINS.—Assistant State Veterinarian Williams of Bloomington has spent some time in investigating the strange brass disease in De Witt County, reported the other day in THE TRIBUNE, and finds there is very grave cause for alarm in the prevalent rain. In order to prevent the spread of the disease, all affected cattle have been killed. Of these, 100 head are very sick, and some of them will die, while that thirty-five cases have died and many more are affected. The disease is constantly spread in breeding. It is believed that all the stallions affected are quarantined and most of the mares. However, it is almost impossible to ascertain this fact, as many mares would be driven away and kept in private pens, and hard to find by others, particularly strangers. Dr. Williams thinks that the most important question of the day is to find the cause of the disease, and the hospital authorities of the country are now engaged in that work. The hospitals are in Champaign, Ill., and Fort Worth, Tex. The disease is confined to the counties of Illinois and very few cases across the county's boundary. Although the most serious cases may follow—

ACCIDENT FATALLY RECEIVED.—Lieutenant Peyton Randolph Gatewood, 20th Infantry, United States Marshal F. A. Ware yesterday arrested Sir John Mallory, who is said to be a horse and successful genius swindler. He will be brought to Chicago, and Judge Hedges asked to transfer him to Indiana for trial. The particular offense for which Mallory was indicted occurred a year ago, in the Senate committee room, in which he is charged with presenting fraudulent papers to the Senate purporting to be the vote of Mark Jones, on the question of Senator Voorhees' election. Mallory is a member of Congress C. Mark Gatewood, a native of Kentucky, was killed and Lieutenant Gatewood severely injured by the explosion of a gun which they were firing at a target. The accident occurred on the Fort Keogh reservation, Montana, on Thursday afternoon. The gun was a howitzer and had been fired about twenty times. The target had been removed and there was no occasion for firing the gun. The ball fatally injured Gatewood, passing through his body.

PERSONAL MENTION.—Thomas C. H. Johnson, a well-known young man from Bath, N. Y., was, it is said, pushed off a Wabash freight train Thursday night in Decatur by a tramp named Jimmy Sullivan. The young man was pushed against a telegraph pole with such force as to break the top from the pole. He is now in the hospital in a very critical condition. The tramp was going very rapidly. Officials had no money to pay the fare and gave no bail to get off, preferring to remain in jail for the present.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—Thursday the 2d and seven feet of Rocky Run, five miles above the mouth of the Wabash River and flowing to the Embarrass here, was caught in a whirlpool and tore from the shore, when, not accustomed to the feet of water flowing there, drowned in two hundred yards. Jennie Smith, 12 years old, a daughter of Henry Smith, aged 7 years, and a child of John Mayo, aged 4 years, were also carried to the bank and thrown to the river from shore.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—In Prairieville, Grundy County, yesterday John Connelly, a miner, shot Mrs. John Stafford through the heart, killing her instantly, after which he turned the pistol on himself and died in a few minutes. He was arrested and placed in jail. While the Marshal was on his way with the prisoner he quickly drew a knife and cut his throat, so as to cause death. Mrs. Stafford has been a boarder with Connelly since the death of her husband, which occurred about two months ago. Before the separation Connelly was a kind, straight, honest man, but since then has been a confirmed drunkard.

MISHAPS AND MISCHIEF NOTES.

CHICAGO.—A warrant was yesterday served on Charles Ernest, a Milwaukee baker, charging him with threatening to murder Miss Mary Hogg, and in default of bonds Ernest was locked up. Ernest, it appears, is desperately in love with the young woman, who refuses to have his attentions, and Richard Wardell, a young clerical gentleman, who is also a suitor for the fair one's hand, has been warning Ernest against further pressing his suit. Ernest, however, persisted in the case of Mary Hogg, so the latter procured a warrant for his arrest. Ernest was arrested on Thursday afternoon, and in default of bonds was locked up. The case will be heard this morning.

CHICAGO.—Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, wife of Thomas Hall, a well-to-do farmer living near Lyons, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Her husband, who had been absent from home for a few days, returned on the morning of the discovery, and on entering the house found his wife lying dead in bed. Mrs. Hall had been ailing for some time, and it is supposed that she died from heart disease.

CHICAGO.—Thomas Cain, a boy 14 years of age, was run over by a Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train at Blue Island yesterday afternoon, and had his left leg cut off above the knee. He was brought to the city and taken to the County Hospital, where the limb was amputated. The boy's parents live in Blue Island

THE CUMBERLAND ASHORE

FROM THE GRAIN FIELDS

The Putnam Clothing House

Fast becoming one of the most interesting institutions of Chicago. The great NEWSPAPERS of our glorious city owe a large percentage of their increase in circulation to the eagerness with which people look for the announcements of the Putnam. Clothing for Men, Boys, and Children is one of the most important outlays of money which every family or individual has to make.

The thoroughness and truthfulness with which every advertisement issued by the Putnam is carried out has become the common talk of the readers of Chicago papers.

Our prices bear quoting.

Our Clothing stands the test.

$100 reward to every looker who does not find exactly what we quote in our Stock.

No. 1—Two styles of strictly all-wool suits for young men, sizes 33 to 37, a fine brown mixed check and a very handsome gray plaid Cass., well made and perfect fitting, at $6 a suit.

No. 2—Two styles of strictly all-wool suits, sizes 33 to 44, lined with serge, seamed with silk, crimson mixed cassimeres and dark brown check, for $8 a suit.

No. 3—500 fine all-wool suits, made from fancy cassimeres, homespun, Scotch Cheviots, double and twist and silk mixtures, perfect in fit, well made and trimmed, all sizes, from 33 to 44, for $10 a suit.

No. 4—Men's blue tricot suits which need no comment, everybody knows their worth, for $10 a suit.

No. 5—Men's black corkscrew worsted suits, sacks or four-button cutaways, for $6 a suit.

Now we come to our great success—OUR NO. 10. Over 500 of this one number sold the last week, and 1,000 more just received of the Celebrated Sawyer Cassimeres, North Adams, Broadbrooks, Harris, and Livingston's Cassimeres, made into Sack, Four-Button Cutaways, or Chesterfield styles, at $12 a suit. Post yourselves regarding these goods. You will find that tailors use them in making their $20 to $30 Suits. Compare these of ours with any one's work and styles at twice the money, and remember our price for them is only $12, $12, $12, $12.

Just received, 300 more of those very fine black whipcord suits, in sacks and frocks, at $15 a suit.

Fresh arrivals of Young Men's Homespun Three-button Cutaways at $20 a suit. Young Men's English Corkscrew Prince Albert Coats and Vests, silk faced (low cut vest if desired) at $20.

Professional or Business Men's Prince Albert Suits, stitched or bound edges, for semi-dress or business wear, at moderate prices. Knights English Serge Suits, Foreign Cheviots and Silk Mixtures in Sacks, Four-Button Cutaways, or Chesterfield styles.

A word about Furnishings: New York Mills 1200 linen bosom, unlaundered Shirts, $1.00 each, or one half dozen for $5.50.

Wachusett 1700 linen bosom, double backed, gusset seamed, for 45c each.

Nobby Neckwear, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, White and Fancy Vests, Silk Umbrellas, &c., at low prices.

Hats, Hats, Hats, by the case. Retail at manufacturer's prices.

Shaw Knit Stockings, 25c a pair, or five pairs for $1.00.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 and 133 Clark-st., 113 and 117 Madison-st.,
The store where you can get what they advertise.
Send for samples and rules for measuring.
C. M. Babbitt, Resident Partner.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

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SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.
SAW MILLS
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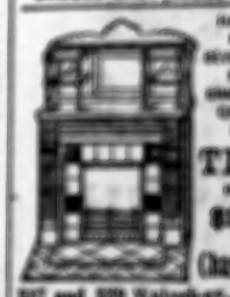

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Fine Fly Front Linen
Latest Styles in Popular Prices

DRUNKENNESS

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Elsie and family leave for their summer villa "Elsie Place" at Pine Lake, Oconomowoc, Wis., today.

Collector Bunn left for Washington last evening by the Pennsylvania road, where he will remain a week engaged in the business connected with the consolidation of the Free and Special Internal Revenue districts of Chicago.

C. G. Calvert Esq., former President of the Chicago Board of Trade, was in the office of President Wright for a few minutes yesterday morning and there united in several old scenes of the board. It is nearly four years since Calvin Leigh resigned his position as Secretary of the board, and during a long part of that time he has been stationary and unmoved at

IN GENERAL.

Judge Tuley yesterday sentenced Stevens Sabatis, the wife-slasher, to seven years in the penitentiary. A jury convicted him last week.

The post-office at Dolomite and Fairview, the latter in Fulton County, Illinois, were robbed Thursday night. At the former $40 in cash and $5 in stamps were taken, at Fairview $25 in money order funds was stolen.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sergeant Upham (Clarence Building), was: at 6 a. m., 67°; 7 a. m., 67°; 8 a. m., 67°; 9 a. m., 67°; 10 a. m., 67°; 11 a. m., 67°; noon, 67°; 1 p. m., 67°; 2 p. m., 67°; 3 p. m., 67°; 4 p. m., 67°; 5 p. m., 67°; 6 p. m., 67°; 7 p. m., 67°; 8 p. m., 67°; 9 p. m., 67°; 10 p. m., 67°; 11 p. m., 67°; 12 p. m., 67°.

Secretary Rathbone have late copies of the London, Graphic, Illustrated News, Punch, Truth, Pictorial Times, Moonshine, Judy, Fun, and Funny, but Bell Ringer, Answers, Figaro, Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, Illustrated London News, Illustrated Police News, Illustrated Chronicle, and Penny Illustrated Paper have not.

The Cowan bill on income yesterday on the body of Treasury Summers, aged 11 months, of No. 464 Twenty-third street. The child was drowning on the floor and got the best of the old gentleman, who, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in rescuing the struggling infant. The mother fainted when she saw her child in the water, but soon came to and took charge of the baby.

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Miss Gertrude Crawford, an apprentice to a dressmaker at work at the corner of Lincoln and West Van Buren streets, stepped on a rusty nail, which penetrated the foot. The foot was poulticed and gotten to be relieved to such an extent that she started to walk home. Shortly after she fell in a faint and was carried into a drug store, where she remained for some time before being taken home.

The American Medical Association will hold its next Federal convention in this city from June 7 to 11. The committee in charge of the arrangements met yesterday in the Grand Pacific hotel parlors, and, according to Dr. Reynolds, chairman of the committee, the indications are that the meeting will be the largest ever held in the United States. Dr. Reynolds has been in correspondence with physicians in all parts of the country, and has received assurances that there will be a large attendance. The meeting will be held in the Exposition building, and the sessions will last from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

The slaughter of dogs proceeded yesterday. The first day's report shows that nearly four hundred fell to the fatal noose. Seven were captured on the Lake Shore road, and the remainder in the Calumet district. Lake View, Hyde Park, and Jefferson Township will be the last to be visited by the dog-catchers, and it is expected that the work will be completed in a week.

The sacrament was given at the Warren Avenue Congregational Church Thursday evening, the occasion of a pleasant reception for the new pastor, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, who during a three years' pastorate at Pilgrim Church, Evanston, endeared himself to a large circle of friends. Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Emily Hopkins, Miss Hopkins, and Miss Ethel Hopkins assisted in receiving the guests, who numbered about 200. The church was prettily decorated with flowers, and the evening was spent in social intercourse.

There was a serious disturbance amongst the hotel men of the evening hour paper yesterday. The city editor had two stories to cover, one in the Auditorium and the other in the Grand Pacific, ranging for a time in front of the Auditorium. Finally the Auditorium man gave up the fight and went to the Grand Pacific, where he found Mr. Hopkins and his friends in possession of the parlors. The Auditorium man was not to be downed, however, and he and his friends made a raid on the Grand Pacific, and the two parties met in the parlors. The Auditorium man was finally driven out, and he and his friends went to the Palmer House, where they had a reception for Mr. Hopkins.

U. S. Gardner sent a gold watch to mail to M. Sullivan, a convict prisoner in Joliet. Both names turned out to have occurred in and the post office inspectors, after months of search, found the right man. The prisoner was brought to this city and the watch restored to its owner. Sullivan was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Capt. Porter of the secret service was also up yesterday on a Wisconsin warrant, which is not connected with a Mr. Osmond Cook gone to Milwaukee to assist the authorities in charge. Mr. Porter went the 4:15 train. Mr. Cook's case will be heard in Milwaukee on Monday next. Mr. Cook's friends say that Mr. Cook will be able to establish his innocence.

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ABOVE THE CITY HALL.

The Police and Lodging Rooms to Be Vacated Soon.

Within about two months the police and lodgers there are to be exterminated. For about that time the detective department has had business undergoing under strict secrecy. Quiet is said to prevail on the premises, and to promote evidence sufficient to substantiate charges. It was finally decided to make the Superintendent, Lieutenant of Police and Inspector, as well more plenty to the location of their desks and municipal halls. Whether there were any to offend and defy the powerful enemy a decision was made to have evidence above-mentioned be placed. The only two small cells in the building being used as lodging rooms for prisoners, and the large number of lodgers that frequent the police station, it was decided to have the lodging rooms removed to the Central Police Station, where there are plenty of cells and no lodgers.

A Peacemaking Saloon.

Chicago, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Owen Brennan, one of the oldest bankers in the city, was committed to the county jail for thirty days by Judge Gary this afternoon for contempt of court. Brennan was the defendant in a suit brought by Mrs. Mary Ann Hughes, and in the course of the proceedings he was asked to produce a certain paper which he refused to do. Judge Gary then ordered him to produce the paper, and Brennan still refusing to do so, he was committed to jail. Brennan is the owner of the saloon at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, which is a favorite resort for politicians, and it is said that the paper he refused to produce is a bond given by Mayor Harrison when he was elected Mayor, and which Brennan has been holding as a club over the Mayor's head. Brennan's friends say that he will not produce the paper, and that he will go to jail before he will do so.

NO MORE BUCKET-SHOPS.

Grain and All "Trade and Stock Exchange" Gone.

Under Hot Fire Action the Governor Has Taken on the Anti-Bucket-Shop Bill Will Not Interfere with Those Conducted in the Legal—Overwhelming Vote, However, the Proprietors Are a Little Sorry Regarding the Premium—The Grand Wheat Deal.

There are plenty of "Grain and Stock Exchanges" in Chicago, but not a solitary bucket-shop. That is the reason why the proprietors of the grain and stock exchanges are apparently indifferent as to whether or not the Governor shall see fit to affix his signature to a bill passed by the Illinois Legislature, whose provisions are plainly intended to suppress bucket-shops, something which all the Chicago business men desire. Nevertheless, if you ask any member of the Board of Trade to divert you to the nearest bucket-shop, not to see the will give you the name and location of some well-known grain and stock exchange. At least this was the experience of a Tribune reporter, who undertook yesterday to ascertain in what manner the proprietors of bucket-shops were affected by the laws that the last Legislature had passed. The provisions of the bill refer to receiving which grain and carry on business in any speculative article on the margin principle without the intention or ability to receive and pay for or sell and deliver the actual goods which are the basis of the transactions. Therefore you see that the promoters are popularly known as bucket-shops. It was apparent yesterday that while the proprietors or managers of the places raised several inquiries in regard to the matter, they were really well informed as to the effect that their business would be affected by the bill that had been passed by the Legislature, and which was signed by Governor Altgeld. The investigating party met with a polite reception at the large combined offices of the Board of Trade and Stock Exchange, and after a few inquiries were made by the reporter, he was referred to the office of the secretary, having failed to discover any bucket-shops in a building where they were supposed to be. Another evidence of a spirit of earnest interest in the matter was manifested by many inquiries to the effect that the Governor had not yet signed the bill, and which were answered in the negative. There was a chance to hear the opinions of a number of the members of the Board of Trade, the Legislature had been engaged in.

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FIT TO BE TIED.

A Georgia Lawyer's Plan for Trying a Murderer's Sanity.

Atlanta, Ga., June 5.—[Special.]—A novel plan was announced the trifling story of Lawyer Clifton riding forty-five miles across the country with a requisition in his pocket for murderer Leggett. It was said that he reached Sutherlin just in time to stop the execution, the prisoner standing on the trap, bound, with the noose over head, and waiting for the fatal drop. It is now learned that Clifton got to Sutherlin before daylight and went to bed. He waited all day the evening of the death warrant and until after the sentence had made the statement and the governor had offered peace before he exhibited the requisition. Mr. Clifton says he prescribed the drive to the time given through fear of escape, to test the sanity of the prisoner. If insanity should not be found he will have committed the acts of committing death. But a jury of twelve men, by the testimony of the prisoner's own counsel, found him sane, and pronounced him guilty of the murder of Lillian Gregory. The evidence was very strong and showed that Leggett, on entering the house, had first killed a little girl, Lillian, literally knocked her head with a pocket-knife, to prevent her screaming while he committed the murder. Immediately after the murder Leggett ran to a livery stable, procured a horse and buggy, and drove to the house of Mrs. Gregory, the mother of the murdered girl, and told her that he had killed Lillian. He then drove off in the direction of Atlanta. Leggett confessed the crime, and insisted there could be no doubt of his guilt. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged May 13.

Lake View.

The municipal contest in Lake View Monday will be between the Republican and Democratic for City Attorney and City Clerk, as the time period having arisen in the field were all selected the candidates for the other offices to be filled. George A. De Puy, the Democratic candidate for City Attorney, is a resident of the town of the third, and a practicing lawyer of the town of Lake. Mr. De Puy is a young lawyer, who stands well in the community, and should be given the confidence of the party, as he is in every way deserving of it.

Street Cars and Tracks.

The new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Rose City and Vacation will be opened Sunday, June 6. Trains will leave Chicago at 10:00 a. m. and 6:40 p. m., arriving at Rose City at 6:45 p. m. and 7:40 p. m. Return trains leaving Chicago at 8:00 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. will leave Rose City at 6:45 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. Rose City is in Wisconsin.

Foreign Exchange Stocks.

Chicago, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The following are the closing quotations on exchange and securities, as reported by Lord & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Washington street:

Building Notes.

The following permits were issued yesterday:

To Mary Ann Hughes, for a two-story and basement brick store and flat, 20x60 feet, on Halsted street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; cost, $6,000.

To Mary Ann Hughes, for a two-story and basement brick store and flat, 20x60 feet, on Halsted street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; cost, $6,000.

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Injunction Order.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

In the matter of the Receivership of the Chicago, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company, debtor, and Edward King, receiver.

Upon reading and considering the petition of Edward King, receiver of the Chicago, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company, debtor, and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon motion of Messrs. Winston, Strawn & Black, solicitors for said receiver, it is ordered that the said receiver be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue receiver's certificates to the amount of $1,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and to be payable on or before one year from the date of their issue, and to pledge the same as collateral security for the payment of the principal and interest of the loan hereinafter mentioned, and to borrow upon the same the sum of $1,000,000, and to execute and deliver to the lender or lenders thereof his promissory note or notes therefor, and to pledge the said certificates as collateral security for the payment of said note or notes, and to renew the same from time to time, and to pay the interest thereon, and to pledge the said certificates as collateral security for the payment of such renewals

A FIGHT FOR PURE JURIES.

HOW HOUSE CARRIED THE MEASURE TO DEFEAT IN CHICAGO.

The Jury Commission Bill Passed Through in Spite of the Opposition of the Spring-field Crowd—The Vote Stands 80 to 67—Revolt of the Long-Hitter Stalwarts—The Springfield Boss Fair Influences Shorter 22 Pounds to the Ounce—Other Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The Jury Commission bill was passed this morning by the necessary votes to get it through the House. The passage was very much more hard to get, but after they had been counted enough times and gone into the lobby to give the necessary votes it was declared carried by a vote of 80 to 67. On the final roll-call quite a few members who had voted against the measure on the previous roll-call changed their votes, and one Republican, Mr. Lafferty, of Cook, voted for the bill. Several others, who would not be counted, were absent. The trouble was in securing a majority of the members of the House to be present. The friends of the bill realized the fact that they could force an adjournment of the Legislature by the Fair bill in the Senate by keeping a majority of the members of the House away from the House. Senator Hunt and other Republicans who are absent working on the scheme and they now had nearly half their votes and a good many members of the Democratic delegation on call. Most of the Democrats who were opposed to the bill anyway. When the House met this morning they brought their pet pigs and evidently meant that they could continue for a week. None of them were present, and the fight was on. Mr. Decker, Mr. Chase, Mr. Curtis, Mr. McClellan, and all the Executive leaders were on hand private appeals to members on the Republican and Democratic sides and to the Springfield men. During the fight some of Singleton and Baker of Monroe went around declaring that unless Springfield got the State Fair the Jury Commission bill should not pass, but the scheme got finally carried to vote of three. Their talkers failed to beat the bill with even this from Lathrop. It is the Democratic side that the fight was made. But if they do there was no longer to get enough Republicans to defeat the bill. Some of the Cook County Democrats to justify themselves got the fact that they were to give Springfield the fair, but the Democratic members from Cook County have been doing all they can to get Springfield the fair, and it is not a fair vote was cast of the Democratic members from Cook County who voted for Springfield are Crawford, Cantwell, Curtis, Ebert and Sundling. The vote was by counties, and the Cook County members voted in the House for a change in the House amendments to postpone the bill until next January, although a majority of the Cook County members voted for the bill. The Democratic members from Cook County who voted against the bill are Bradley, Brown, Cahill, Cantwell, Carroll, Cassidy, Cavanagh, Clancy, Cleary, Cody, Conway, Corcoran, Cosgrove, Crawford, Curtis, Dalton, Dempsey, Dever, Dillon, Dunne, Ebert, Egan, Fahey, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Flynn, Gallagher, Gilbert, Gleason, Gorman, Hanrahan, Hayes, Hennessy, Hoffman, Hogan, Hopkins, Hughes, Hunt, Jones, Kelly, Kenna, Kenney, Kerwin, Kinsella, Lafferty, Lamb, Lawler, Lee, Lenihan, Lyons, Madden, Mahoney, Maher, Mangan, Mayer, McCarthy, McCormick, McDonnell, McGann, McGarry, McGrath, McGuire, McKenna, McMahon, Meagher, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Mulcahy, Mullen, Murphy, Nash, Nolan, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Neill, Peck, Pendergast, Powers, Quinn, Reilly, Rice, Ryan, Sandusky, Scanlan, Schaefer, Schmidt, Schuyler, Shea, Sheridan, Smith, Stanton, Stapleton, Sullivan, Sundling, Sweeney, Tarrant, Tobin, Tuohy, Walsh, Ward, Wells, Wenzel, Whelan, White, Wilson, Wolf, Wright, Zeman, Zimmer, Zinn, Zuehlke, Mr. Speaker—96.

NAYS.

Adams, Allen, Anderson, Bailey, Baker, Barnes, Bartlett, Bennett, Bergen, Bishop, Blair, Bliss, Bowman, Brady, Brown, Bryan, Burke, Burnham, Burrell, Burton, Butler, Campbell, Carlin, Carpenter, Carter, Chase, Clark, Clarke, Cleveland, Cline, Coffeen, Conkling, Cook, Cooper, Corbett, Cox, Crafts, Crawford, Crews, Crissey, Crumer, Curtis, Davis, Decker, Dickinson, Dixon, Dodge, Dunlap, Eaton, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Evans, Fairchild, Fairfield, Fairman, Fisher, Fitch, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Fletcher, Fuller, Gaffney, Gallagher, Gardner, Gay, Gibbons, Gilbert, Gillespie, Gilmore, Glover, Goodell, Gorman, Graham, Green, Gregory, Grimshaw, Hall, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hanna, Hanson, Harlan, Harris, Hartley, Hartzell, Hatch, Hawley, Hay, Hayes, Hayward, Heacock, Hedges, Henderson, Hendrix, Hill, Hinrichsen, Hitt, Hoffman, Hollister, Holmes, Hopkins, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Hurlbut, Hurst, Jackson, Jamieson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kane, Kelly, Kenna, Kenney, Kerwin, Kinsella, Kirkpatrick, Knight, Lafferty, Lamb, Lawler, Lee, Lenihan, Lyons, Madden, Mahoney, Maher, Mangan, Mayer, McCarthy, McCormick, McDonnell, McGann, McGarry, McGrath, McGuire, McKenna, McMahon, Meagher, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Mulcahy, Mullen, Murphy, Nash, Nolan, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Neill, Peck, Pendergast, Powers, Quinn, Reilly, Rice, Ryan, Sandusky, Scanlan, Schaefer, Schmidt, Schuyler, Shea, Sheridan, Smith, Stanton, Stapleton, Sullivan, Sundling, Sweeney, Tarrant, Tobin, Tuohy, Walsh, Ward, Wells, Wenzel, Whelan, White, Wilson, Wolf, Wright, Zeman, Zimmer, Zinn, Zuehlke, Mr. Speaker—80.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Akin, Bickerdyke, Brown (Pike), Cantwell, Dempsey, Dever, Dillon, Dunne, Egan, Fahey, Fitzpatrick, Flynn, Gleason, Hanrahan, Hennessy, Hogan, Hopkins, Hughes, Jones, Kelly, Kenna, Kenney, Kerwin, Kinsella, Lafferty, Lamb, Lawler, Lee, Lenihan, Lyons, Madden, Mahoney, Maher, Mangan, Mayer, McCarthy, McCormick, McDonnell, McGann, McGarry, McGrath, McGuire, McKenna, McMahon, Meagher, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Mulcahy, Mullen, Murphy, Nash, Nolan, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Neill, Peck, Pendergast, Powers, Quinn, Reilly, Rice, Ryan, Sandusky, Scanlan, Schaefer, Schmidt, Schuyler, Shea, Sheridan, Smith, Stanton, Stapleton, Sullivan, Sundling, Sweeney, Tarrant, Tobin, Tuohy, Walsh, Ward, Wells, Wenzel, Whelan, White, Wilson, Wolf, Wright, Zeman, Zimmer, Zinn, Zuehlke, Mr. Speaker—80.

THE SESSION.

The Home Passes Several Minor Measures—Obituaries in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—When the House met this morning Mr. Clark offered a resolution that Senate bills on third reading should be the regular order of the business next week, and Senate bills on first and second reading in the evening. Mr. Fuller objected to its consideration, and it was over under the rules.

Mr. Cook offered a joint resolution instructing the Penitentiary Commissioners to transfer at least 50 prisoners from Joliet to Cook, and to refuse to accept any more to fill vacancies at the lower place. It was signed without serious opposition.

Mr. Curtiss offered a joint resolution instructing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to make a revision of the School Law and report the same to the next General Assembly, which was agreed.

Mr. Kelly passed the Bill with the appropriation bills, and two Senate bills were passed giving $10,000 for the Home for Friendless Women, Mr. Kelly introduced a bill giving the name for State purposes. The Senate has not yet passed the bill, and $1,000 for 1887, and $1,000 for 1888. The other purposes, $1,000 for 1887 and $1,000 for 1888. This is $6,000. The House has voted for two years and it will come on the rule of taxation from 4 to 5 mills on $100.

Mr. Davis called up the agreed order—the bill to authorize Trustees Knox & Co. for their assignment to sell property of Knox College, Galesburg, with power to mortgage the property, which, after discussing with Mr. Davis, Mr. Cook, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lee, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Mangan, Mr. Mayer, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McCormick, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. McGann, Mr. McGarry, Mr. McGrath, Mr. McGuire, Mr. McKenna, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Moore, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Mulcahy, Mr. Mullen, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Nash, Mr. Nolan, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Peck, Mr. Pendergast, Mr. Powers, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Reilly, Mr. Rice, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Sandusky, Mr. Scanlan, Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Shea, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Sundling, Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Tarrant, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Tuohy, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Ward, Mr. Wells, Mr. Wenzel, Mr. Whelan, Mr. White, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Wright, Mr. Zeman, Mr. Zimmer, Mr. Zinn, Mr. Zuehlke, Mr. Speaker—96.

NAYS.

Adams, Allen, Anderson, Bailey, Baker, Barnes, Bartlett, Bennett, Bergen, Bishop, Blair, Bliss, Bowman, Brady, Brown, Bryan, Burke, Burnham, Burrell, Burton, Butler, Campbell, Carlin, Carpenter, Carter, Chase, Clark, Clarke, Cleveland, Cline, Coffeen, Conkling, Cook, Cooper, Corbett, Cox, Crafts, Crawford, Crews, Crissey, Crumer, Curtis, Davis, Decker, Dickinson, Dixon, Dodge, Dunlap, Eaton, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Evans, Fairchild, Fairfield, Fairman, Fisher, Fitch, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Fletcher, Fuller, Gaffney, Gallagher, Gardner, Gay, Gibbons, Gilbert, Gillespie, Gilmore, Glover, Goodell, Gorman, Graham, Green, Gregory, Grimshaw, Hall, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hanna, Hanson, Harlan, Harris, Hartley, Hartzell, Hatch, Hawley, Hay, Hayes, Hayward, Heacock, Hedges, Henderson, Hendrix, Hill, Hinrichsen, Hitt, Hoffman, Hollister, Holmes, Hopkins, Horton, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Hurlbut, Hurst, Jackson, Jamieson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kane, Kelly, Kenna, Kenney, Kerwin, Kinsella, Kirkpatrick, Knight, Lafferty, Lamb, Lawler, Lee, Lenihan, Lyons, Madden, Mahoney, Maher, Mangan, Mayer, McCarthy, McCormick, McDonnell, McGann, McGarry, McGrath, McGuire, McKenna, McMahon, Meagher, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Mulcahy, Mullen, Murphy, Nash, Nolan, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Neill, Peck, Pendergast, Powers, Quinn, Reilly, Rice, Ryan, Sandusky, Scanlan, Schaefer, Schmidt, Schuyler, Shea, Sheridan, Smith, Stanton, Stapleton, Sullivan, Sundling, Sweeney, Tarrant, Tobin, Tuohy, Walsh, Ward, Wells, Wenzel, Whelan, White, Wilson, Wolf, Wright, Zeman, Zimmer, Zinn, Zuehlke, Mr. Speaker—80.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Akin, Bickerdyke, Brown (Pike), Cantwell, Dempsey, Dever, Dillon, Dunne, Egan, Fahey, Fitzpatrick, Flynn, Gleason, Hanrahan, Hennessy, Hogan, Hopkins, Hughes, Jones, Kelly, Kenna, Kenney, Kerwin, Kinsella, Lafferty, Lamb, Lawler, Lee, Lenihan, Lyons, Madden, Mahoney, Maher, Mangan, Mayer, McCarthy, McCormick, McDonnell, McGann, McGarry, McGrath, McGuire, McKenna, McMahon, Meagher, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Mulcahy, Mullen, Murphy, Nash, Nolan, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Neill, Peck, Pendergast, Powers, Quinn, Reilly, Rice, Ryan, Sandusky, Scanlan, Schaefer, Schmidt, Schuyler, Shea, Sheridan, Smith, Stanton, Stapleton, Sullivan, Sundling, Sweeney, Tarrant, Tobin, Tuohy, Walsh, Ward, Wells, Wenzel, Whelan, White, Wilson, Wolf, Wright, Zeman, Zimmer, Zinn, Zuehlke, Mr. Speaker—80.

IN THE REGULAR SERVICE

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

He Must Peremptorily Decide Whether the Findings Are to Be Carried Into Effect—Opinion of Army Officers as to the Results of the Retiring Bill and Reorganization—Promotion in the Grade of Second Lieutenants—Officers on College Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Maj. Smith, in behalf upon with interest by army officers, as it definitely settles an important question in respect to the right of the Secretary of War to set for the President in court-martial cases. In deciding that the action of Secretary Lincoln in approving the sentence of Smith's court-martial was illegal and that he is still in the service the court took the ground that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, has been made by law the general tribunal duty is to review the proceedings in court-martial cases where finality is to-relieve. The President must himself examine the proceedings put before him and decide personally whether they ought to be carried into effect. Such a power, the court holds, the President cannot delegate. His personal judgment is required as much as it would have been in passing on the case if he had been a member of the court-martial itself. He may call others to his assistance in making the examinations and informing himself as to what ought to be done, but the judgment, when found, must be his own judgment and not that of another.

The general opinion of the army officers who attended the National drill and encampment has been made and there was more of them, in that the effort, while something of a failure as a representation of the United action, was really successful from a military standpoint. In the competitive drill the different companies showed themselves and vied in acting, and many of them executed the program with wonderful success. It was the feature of the encampment that elicited the most praise from army officers, although the rifle practice, artillery maneuvering, discipline in camp, and the management of the troops by the staff officers have received words of the highest praise. It is generally conceded that the encampment will be productive of much good in bringing about an improvement in the army forces.

Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland, Twenty-first Infantry, and Capt. John M. McClernand, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will soon be brought to a court-martial in Arizona. They have been on such duty for a long time, and are charged with a number of offenses. They have been arrested, and will be tried by a general court-martial convened for the purpose. The latter will be at Fort Bowie, Ariz., and the former at Fort Grant, Ariz.

The succession to the people of Second Congressional district, who will soon be vacated by the West Point graduates and successful candidates from the ranks and report for duty to accept commissions as second lieutenants, and as to what will become of the duties so much needed by the department. There is a question, too, as to the number of vacancies that will exist in the different regiments of the army. It is said that there will be a vacancy in the Fifth Infantry, and that Lieut. Col. Poland will have to be retired. Lieut. Col. McClernand will be retired, as he has served more than forty years in the army. Gen. Sherman will be retired in November next, and Gen. Sheridan will succeed him. Gen. Sheridan will be retired in August, 1888, and Gen. Schofield will succeed him. Gen. Schofield will be retired in September, 1888, and Gen. Howard will succeed him. Gen. Howard will be retired in October, 1889, and Gen. Terry will succeed him. Gen. Terry will be retired in November, 1889, and Gen. Crook will succeed him. Gen. Crook will be retired in March, 1890, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1890, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1891, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1891, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1891, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1895, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1896, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1897, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1897, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1897, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1899, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1900, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1901, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1901, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1901, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1905, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1906, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1907, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1907, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1907, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1909, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1910, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1911, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1911, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1911, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1915, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1916, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1917, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1917, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1917, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1919, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1920, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1921, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1921, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1921, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1925, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1926, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1927, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1927, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1927, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1929, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1930, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1931, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1931, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1931, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1935, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1936, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1937, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1937, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1937, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1939, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1940, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1941, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1941, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1941, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1945, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1946, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1947, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1947, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1947, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1949, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1950, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1951, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1951, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1951, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1955, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1956, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1957, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1957, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1957, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1959, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1960, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1961, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1961, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1961, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1965, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1966, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1967, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1967, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1967, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1969, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1970, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1971, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1971, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1971, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1975, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1976, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1977, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1977, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1977, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1979, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1980, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1981, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1981, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1981, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1985, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1986, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1987, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1987, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1987, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1989, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1990, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1991, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1991, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1991, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1995, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 1996, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 1997, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 1997, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 1997, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 1999, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2000, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2001, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2001, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2001, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2005, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2006, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2007, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2007, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2007, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2009, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2010, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2011, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2011, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2011, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2015, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2016, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2017, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2017, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2017, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2019, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2020, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2021, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2021, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2021, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2025, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2026, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2027, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2027, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2027, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2029, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2030, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2031, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2031, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2031, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2035, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2036, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2037, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2037, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2037, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2039, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2040, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2041, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2041, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2041, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2045, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2046, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2047, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2047, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2047, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2049, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2050, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2051, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2051, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2051, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2055, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2056, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2057, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2057, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2057, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2059, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2060, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2061, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2061, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2061, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2065, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2066, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2067, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2067, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2067, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2069, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2070, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2071, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2071, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2071, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2075, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2076, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2077, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2077, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2077, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2079, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2080, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2081, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2081, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2081, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2085, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2086, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2087, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2087, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2087, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2089, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2090, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2091, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2091, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2091, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2095, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2096, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2097, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2097, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2097, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2099, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2100, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2101, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2101, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2101, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2105, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2106, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2107, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2107, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2107, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2109, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2110, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2111, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2111, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2111, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2115, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2116, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2117, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2117, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2117, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2119, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2120, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2121, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2121, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2121, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2125, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2126, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2127, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2127, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2127, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2129, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2130, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2131, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2131, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2131, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2135, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2136, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2137, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2137, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Wesley Merritt will be retired in August, 2137, and Gen. Miles will succeed him. Gen. Miles will be retired in August, 2139, and Gen. Ruger will succeed him. Gen. Ruger will be retired in June, 2140, and Gen. Hancock will succeed him. Gen. Hancock will be retired in February, 2141, and Gen. Merritt will succeed him. Gen. Merritt will be retired in May, 2141, and Gen. Wesley Merritt will

A Wayward Vote.

New York Press (Rep.): Mr. John Sherman's journey to Illinois to make a bid for the Republican nomination for the Presidency involves a question of taste which it is not necessary to discuss. Whatever sense of the impropriety made in this respect he will have to bear the consequences of it, and if the majority consent of his self-respect is not sufficient to restrain him from the journey no one else is likely to pay much heed. The spectacle of a man who has been honored with the highest honors which his party can confer upon him, and who is now serving his country in the Senate, going to his own State to ask the people there to repudiate the party which has honored him, is one which will excite general disgust. Mr. Sherman's friends seem to be very anxious to have him go, and they will be largely disposed to overlook the gravity of the offense of such ostentation of egotism and disloyalty to party as his journey to Springfield will be.

A Democratic Confession.

Springfield Republic (Dem.): Senator John Sherman has come and gone. He has had his little say, and we presume we certainly shall interrupt persons who heard his evil chance that his effort to the Illinois Central convention—what anything of importance to the political interests of the country. His presence in the city evoked no enthusiasm, and we are told that the visit to Illinois has given great surprise to the Pennsylvania people. The speech was a narrow one, and the fact that the "favor hunt" of the Senator to the people of the North and West in an effort to secure the presidency of a party that owes nearly a quarter of a century of its existence to hatred of the South, and which has been kept in power by the prejudices of the people of the North against the South, is not calculated to please the latter. Mr. Sherman, while desirous to have credit at home for his candidacy, is not on the Illinois delegation to Minneapolis, and he will be largely disposed to vote for Reed, Allison, Quay or McKinley. The Illinois delegation is strong and will be largely disposed to vote for Reed, Allison, Quay or McKinley. The Illinois delegation is strong and will be largely disposed to vote for Reed, Allison, Quay or McKinley. The Illinois delegation is strong and will be largely disposed to vote for Reed, Allison, Quay or McKinley.

A Great Speech.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.): Senator Sherman made a great speech at Springfield yesterday. The speaker, the time, and the circumstances all seem to unite to give and careful reading. Senator Sherman, in addition to being one of the ablest of public men, is a recognized statesman. He has been a student of the Constitution, and is an accomplished master of public questions. The circumstances of those to whom he is speaking also lend to the occasion a peculiar interest. The audience is composed of those who have been prominent in the councils of the party which has controlled the State of Illinois for a generation. A number of them were members of the Illinois Legislature which elected Senator Sherman to the position he now occupies. In the political battle of the day they have been active and the success of their party is a matter of personal interest to them. The speech was in all respects a most appropriate one. It was delivered at a meeting held for the purpose of the organization of a club to support the candidacy of Senator Sherman for President, and it is not disparagement of the claims of others to say that in naming the name of those selected to this association Senator Sherman was the first choice of the people of Illinois. It is fitting that a statesman of his ability and character should be the leader of the movement which has for its object the nomination of a man of public spirit and statesmanship. The speech was a full and fair discussion of the issues of the day. It was a speech of a statesman, and not of a politician. It was a speech which will be read with interest by the people of the whole country, as well as by those who have the honor of Senator Sherman's personal acquaintance. It was a speech which will be read with interest by the people of the whole country, as well as by those who have the honor of Senator Sherman's personal acquaintance. It was a speech which will be read with interest by the people of the whole country, as well as by those who have the honor of Senator Sherman's personal acquaintance.

An Unwise Attitude.

Chester Era (Rep.): The speech of Senator Sherman was a comprehensive review of the commanding actions of the Republican and Democratic parties, and a straightforward presentation of the character and accounting principles of the two political organizations. The Senator has a way of his own in the treatment of history that is absolutely fresh and entertaining. He deals with matter of fact in a way that makes it interesting to the average reader, and has the happy faculty of bringing unfamiliar facts to the front and fixing them in the mind. The audience was in the mood and frame of mind to appreciate to the utmost every point made by the speaker, and the enthusiasm with which the Senator was received was a fitting tribute to the man who has done so much for the country, and who is now in the service of the party which has been the instrument in the hands of Providence for the salvation of the country. The Senator's speech was one of the most important political addresses that has been delivered in this State for many years, and it will be read with interest by the people of the whole country, as well as by those who have the honor of Senator Sherman's personal acquaintance.

A Great Speech.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.): Senator Sherman made a great speech at Springfield yesterday. The speaker, the time, and the circumstances all seem to unite to give it wide and careful reading. Senator Sherman, in addition to being one of the ablest of public men, is a recognized statesman. He has been a student of the Constitution, and is an accomplished master of public questions. The circumstances of those to whom he is speaking also lend to the occasion a peculiar interest. The audience is composed of those who have been prominent in the councils of the party which has controlled the State of Illinois for a generation. A number of them were members of the Illinois Legislature which elected Senator Sherman to the position he now occupies. In the political battle of the day they have been active and the success of their party is a matter of personal interest to them. The speech was in all respects a most appropriate one. It was delivered at a meeting held for the purpose of the organization of a club to support the candidacy of Senator Sherman for President, and it is not disparagement of the claims of others to say that in naming the name of those selected to this association Senator Sherman was the first choice of the people of Illinois. It is fitting that a statesman of his ability and character should be the leader of the movement which has for its object the nomination of a man of public spirit and statesmanship. The speech was a full and fair discussion of the issues of the day. It was a speech of a statesman, and not of a politician. It was a speech which will be read with interest by the people of the whole country, as well as by those who have the honor of Senator Sherman's personal acquaintance. It was a speech which will be read with interest by the people of the whole country, as well as by those who have the honor of Senator Sherman's personal acquaintance.

A Democratic Reception in Illinois.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette (Democratic): Senator Sherman had a remarkable reception in the Republican city of Illinois. He was most urgently and persistently invited to visit the State Capital. He was escorted to the State with enthusiasm, and his reception at Springfield was a grand ovation. He was given a public reception, and a public speech. He was given a public reception, and a public speech. He was given a public reception, and a public speech

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PARTNERS.

STORAGE.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FOR SALE.

BICYCLES.

LOANS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIFTY YEARS A COLLEGE.

KNOX COLLEGE ABOUT TO CELEBRATE ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

How It Was Founded in the Early Days Through the Labors of the Rev. Dr. Gale—A Record of Progress in Spite of Financial Panics and Other Discouragements—Its High Standards—Full Statement of Its Work—The College.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Galesburg, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Galesburg has George W. Gale, D. D., to thank for the honor of originating the plan of which Knox College now threatens on the battlements of time. Next to the financial tact of Mr. Alexander Ferris is due the credit of making the college and city a possibility. Dr. Gale, a native of Guilford, Conn., was born Dec. 4, 1789, after graduating from Union College he entered the ministry at Princeton. He was engaged in general work for several years, when failing health compelled him to retire. A few months spent in Virginia, where he was then resident to study the educational methods employed in the University of Virginia, after returning to New York he resided for several years on a small farm in the Village of Western. It was a period of religious activity and excitement. Dr. Gale, imbued with the utmost belief, began to entertain plans by which young men without means could be educated for the ministry, and the early successes of the work then presented. Going into the family several years now, he gathered about him with books, gave them instruction, and as an experiment allowed them to work for him on the farm. This proved the germ of the Oneida Institute and Knox College. The former was founded first and was located on a fertile farm seven miles from Utica. The system of labor-for-tuition proved ideal, each student being compelled to work at a trade or on the farm. For seven years, or until 1835, the farm was the institute. It is to demonstrate the practical value of self-supporting labor system, the to construct with being the first attempt in this country to introduce this plan as a factor of education.

It was the successful operation of this plan that seemed to Dr. Gale a lucrative enterprise.

ONEIDA INSTITUTE.

to establish a manual labor college in the Mohawk Valley, towards which the owner of prospective new farm cooperated with him. Of the profits not the least kind is to be given their further support would be left to the management and supporting the institution, and the natural thrift of a better community to establish such an institution. The opportunity to found schools and colleges had not been the usual manner in the years to satisfy the wants of small. During the years that followed this thought of the friendly to spread them with the desire to be founded institutions of learning and material to be the means of the state after getting form in the state of the state of the state of

Brentano's Book Department

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LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

Union National Bank,

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Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers.

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Paid Up Capital, $100,000.

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4, 5, 6, 7 Per Cent

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New England Loan & Trust Co. Debenture Bonds.

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120 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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BANKERS

Bonds.

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BILLINGS, SHELDON & CO.,

Investment Brokers.

BUSINESS.

MORTGAGES.

Closings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago today:

	June 3.	May 27.
New York	$	$
Boston		
Philadelphia		
Chicago		
St. Louis		
Baltimore		
San Francisco		

New York exchange was quoted at [illegible] yesterday: Chicago, 50@75c discount; Boston, par; St. Louis, par.

The monetary situation was subject to no change yesterday. The bank of England maintains its rate of discount at 3 per cent, the market for short loans is steady at 1@1½ per cent, and the supply of discounting activity is fairly well employed for money. Yesterday's exports from Board of Trade stations were not particularly urgent. The stock markets were dull, but firm in all departments. Prices were at times strong, and the volume of business was fairly large. Sterling exchange was steady at $4.86@4.86½ for sixty days and $4.87@4.87½ for demand. Posted rates of sterling were $4.86½@4.87. Commercial bills were $4.85½@4.86. Francs were 5.18¾@5.16¼ for cables and 5.18¾@5.16¼ for demand. Guilders were 40@40¼ for cables and 40¼@40½ for demand. Reichsmarks were 95¼@95½ for cables and 95½@95¾ for demand. Lire were 5.11¼@5.11½ for cables and 5.11½@5.11¾ for demand. Bankers' bills at London were 4.86½@4.87. Commercial bills were 4.85½@4.86. Francs were 5.18¾@5.16¼ for cables and 5.18¾@5.16¼ for demand. Guilders were 40@40¼ for cables and 40¼@40½ for demand. Reichsmarks were 95¼@95½ for cables and 95½@95¾ for demand. Lire were 5.11¼@5.11½ for cables and 5.11½@5.11¾ for demand. Bankers' bills at London were 4.86½@4.87. Commercial bills were 4.85½@4.86. Francs were 5.18¾@5.16¼ for cables and 5.18¾@5.16¼ for demand. Guilders were 40@40¼ for cables and 40¼@40½ for demand. Reichsmarks were 95¼@95½ for cables and 95½@95¾ for demand. Lire were 5.11¼@5.11½ for cables and 5.11½@5.11¾ for demand.

A DOCK IN CONTROVERSY.

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO.'S
Famous "Belle of Bourbon"

Malaria, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Surgical Fevers, Blood Poisoning, Consumption, Sleeplessness or Insomnia, and Non Assimilation of Food. 19 Years Old. No Fusel Oil, absolutely Pure.

THE GREAT APPETIZER

This will certify that I have examined a sample of Belle of Bourbon Whiskey as submitted from LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO., and found the same to be perfectly free from Fusel Oil and all other deleterious substances and entirely pure. I cheerfully recommend the same for family and medicinal purposes.

J. S. HODGEN,
Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Grocers everywhere.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
At Wholesale by Lord, Owen & Co., Penn Yan Schuyler & Sons, Fuller & Fuller Co., Robert Herrmann & Co., John A. King & Co., J. W. Bacon, Grand and West Merchants, W. S. Lapsley, Wholesale Agents.

United States Department of Agriculture,

Commissioner's Office,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1887.

To the Managers and Agents of all Railroads and other Transportation Companies throughout the United States, and others interested:

TO CONTRACTORS
FOR
Laying Water Pipe and Appendages.

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE.

Stewart Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

CHICAGO & NEBRASKA Removed to 227 Wabash Ave.

Campobello Island.

ALEX. S. PORTER,
Gen. Manager Campobello Island Company,
27 Pearson, Boston, Mass.

PROFILE HOUSE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

HOTEL VENDOME, BOSTON.

LIFFEY-CUT HOTEL.

MANHANSETT HOUSE
(ON CAPE COD),
SHELTER ISLAND, L. I.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

THE KENSINGTON,
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Main Line Pennsylvania Railroad.
The MOUNTAIN RESORT.

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Popular Prices, $2 per day.
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Our entire fourth floor is devoted to this department, and it contains nothing but the best and newest patterns.

Ingrains, Velvets,
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Domestic and Oriental.

We exhibit 250 patterns of the handsomest Smyrna Rugs ever offered in this city.

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Candidates for the various are often reported as "conditioned" in spite of hard work, simply from not having worked in the right way. Reference is made to the Faculty of the Institute concerning the preparation which has long been a specialty at Chauncy Hall School, Boston (Boylston st., very near the Institute.)

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OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
NEW SPRING STYLES

SEASIDE!

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WILL SOON BE HERE.

JERSEY JACKET SALE.

Half Price!

LOOSE JACKETS, pongee lined, all wool, coat back, worth $1.75, for
95c!

LOOSE JACKETS, embroidered coat front, coat back, worth $2.50, for
$1.15!

SILK SERGE JACKETS, with satin-lined hoods, worth $8.00, for
$3.50!

THESE ARE
Rocky Mountain
BARGAINS.

Extra Offerings for Saturday.

"Challenge" Corset, Coraline, short fitting, worth 75c, for 39c.

"Bismarck," Empire Saloon Corset, in colors, perfect-fitting, worth $1.00, for 69c.

HOSIERY—Job Lot—worth 50c, for 25c.

"Pyramus" Kid Gloves, 4-button, new shades, worth $1.00, for 50c pair (Saturday only).

Ladies' Aprons—Job Lot—worth from 25c to 50c; your choice, 12c.

1,000 Boys' Straw Hats, worth 50c, for 19c.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS from $1.00 up.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
120 & 122 State-st.,
"Popular and Reliable for Good Goods at Closest Prices."

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OUR UNCROWNED QUEENS.

AMERICAN WOMEN ALREADY ACCUSTOMED AS THE MOST SOVEREIGNS.

The Beauty of the Present Not a Promise of What Is to Be—Her Confidence, Her Self-Reliance, Her Independence—The True Gentlewoman Seen Among the Rude—Woman an Inspiration for Statesmen and Warriors—A Great Woman.

New Orleans Picayune: When the people of the United States shall be deprived of the exclusive influx of foreign blood from Europe they will finally develop into a fixed and regular American type. The peculiarity will have as its distinguishing characteristics a moderation of form, disposition to grow from under athletic, extreme nervous sensitiveness, remarkable quickness of intelligence, and a general alertness. It is already the American women are being recognized as the most beautiful in the world. The prominent queens and noblest princesses from the United States are to the force of their charms rapidly winning titles and social sovereignty among the Old World aristocracy. But the American women are only in the infancy of their reign in the realms of beauty. They are to have their charms recognized throughout the civilized world as the epitome of loveliness, and what the favorites among them are to the world for many successive years will be to the future.

The history of Cleopatra belongs to the world. Some 1,500 years ago she flourished, and her name comes down through the centuries as the woman who of all others exerted by the force of her beauty absolute sway over men. The highest and most powerful lent her will, and the masters of the world, the Cæsars and Antonys, were content to surrender their schemes of universal conquest under their schemes of universal conquest and luxurious existence for the privilege of forming her inside slaves. She, however, was only one for a thousand years before Cleopatra lived, and for a thousand years after Cleopatra lived, but wasted in the darkness of barbarism, but the world's chief queens, heroes, and warriors were women.

After Graduation, What?

Boston is closing more than New York did last August, and the second load of girl graduates is about ready to dodge the hail. Commencement-day, with its white gowns, its bridesmaid usher, and its touching scene of the high contributors to be crushed after to life, is a thing common. But after graduation, what then?

Many as much as can that about the great days of the past, who in after all endure a longer time with still, and however unfortunate to be, to grow, or to be, to be, to be,